Thereafter, the tendency of the emancipated Jew in public life throughout Europe was predominantly liberal. In Germany, the mass of the Jewish population, now that its rights were (as it thought) won, inclined to the National Liberal Party. The founder of this, indeed (in the teeth of Bismarck's frenzied opposition) was the Jew, Eduard Lasker, who was ably assisted by Ludwig Bamberger and some others. This tendency in politics continued to attract the sympathies of the average German Jew. Lasker's greatest title to fame was achieved in a non-partisan role, on that memorable occasion in 1873 when, from the tribune of the Reichstag, he thundered against the "promotion swindle" and the misleading of the public by printing great names on the prospectuses of new ventures. This speech, one of the strongest ever delivered in the German Parliament, became historical and had wide repercussions.

In England, Jewish emancipation had been opposed by the Conservatives and supported by the Liberals. It was therefore inevitable that the earliest Jewish members of Parliament were all adherents of the latter party. But at the time of the Liberal Unionist split, Jewish public opinion veered round, and some of the

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Olinde and Eugene Rodrigues, with their banker cousins Pereire, were among the earliest and most fervent supporters of Saint-Simon, and a few others (such as Gaston Cremieux and Alfred Joseph Naquet) were prominent in the troubled period which succeeded the Franco-Prussian war. (Later, the aristocratic L6on Blum was to be France's first Socialist premier.) In Holland, there was Henri Pollack, one of the organisers of the Trade Union movement in that country: in Austria the Adlers, father and son: in the United States, Morris Hillquit, one of the organisers of American Socialism,

and Samuel Gompers, creator of the American Federation of Labour, who was for nearly half a century the dominant and moderating influence in the working-class movement. England can furnish the names of several Liberal leaders during this period, but none of real prominence belonging to the Left wing in politics. To the German names mentioned above should, of course, be added that of Moses Hess, who was unusual in that, like Lassalle, he retained his fidelity to Judaism.